

deter malfeasance and ultimately serve the citizens of fragile countries suffocated by corrupt bureaucracies.

(3) The 2016 report by the Special Inspector General for Afghan Reconstruction entitled, "Corruption in Conflict: Lessons from the U.S. Experience in Afghanistan" included the recommendation, "Congress should consider enacting legislation that authorizes sanctions against foreign government officials or their associates who engage in corruption."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the sanctions described in paragraph (2) with respect to any foreign person who is an individual that the President determines—

(A) engages in public corruption activities against a United States person, including—

(i) soliciting or accepting bribes;  
(ii) using the authority of the state to extort payments; or  
(iii) engaging in extortion; or

(B) conspires to engage in, or knowingly and materially assists, sponsors, or provides significant financial, material, or technological support for, any of the activities described in subparagraph (A).

(2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(A) INADMISSIBILITY TO UNITED STATES.—A foreign person who is subject to sanctions under this section shall be—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;  
(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and  
(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of a foreign person who is subject to sanctions under this section shall be revoked regardless of when such visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(2) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under clause (1) shall—

(i) take effect immediately; and  
(ii) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the foreign person.

(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OBJECTIVES AND AGREEMENT REGARDING HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED NATIONS.—Sanctions described under paragraph (2) shall not apply to a foreign person if admitting the person into the United States—

(A) would further important law enforcement objectives; or

(B) is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(4) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this subsection with respect to a foreign person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before the termination of the sanctions that—

(A) the person is no longer engaged in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity;

(B) the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions under this subsection in the future; or

(C) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(5) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and or-

ders as are necessary to carry out this subsection.

(6) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with paragraph (2), a report that includes—

(A) a list of each foreign person with respect to whom the President imposed sanctions pursuant to subsection (b)(1) during the year preceding the submission of the report;

(B) the number of foreign persons with respect to whom the President imposed sanctions under subsection (b)(1) during that year;

(C) the number of foreign persons with respect to whom the President terminated sanctions under subsection (b)(4) during that year;

(D) the dates on which such sanctions were imposed or terminated, as the case may be;

(E) the reasons for imposing or terminating such sanctions;

(F) the total number of foreign persons with respect to whom such sanctions may have been imposed but were not imposed pursuant to subsection (b)(3); and

(G) recommendations as to whether the imposition of additional sanctions would be an added deterrent in preventing public corruption.

(2) DATES FOR SUBMISSION.—

(A) INITIAL REPORT.—The President shall submit the initial report under paragraph (1) not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—The President shall submit a subsequent report under paragraph (1) on December 10, or the first day thereafter on which both Houses of Congress are in session, of—

(i) the calendar year in which the initial report is submitted if the initial report is submitted before December 10 of that calendar year; and

(ii) each calendar year thereafter.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The name of a foreign person to be included in the list required by paragraph (1)(A) may be submitted in the classified annex authorized by subparagraph (A) only if the President—

(i) determines that it is vital for the national security interests of the United States to do so; and

(ii) uses the annex in a manner consistent with congressional intent and the purposes of this section.

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The unclassified portion of the report required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public, including through publication in the Federal Register.

(B) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO VISA RECORDS.—The President shall publish the list required by paragraph (1)(A) without regard to the requirements of section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(f)) with respect to confidentiality of records pertaining to the issuance or re-

fusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

(5) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(d) SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority to impose sanctions under subsection (b) and the requirement to submit reports under subsection (c) shall terminate on the date that is 6 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF SANCTIONS.—Sanctions imposed under subsection (b) on or before the date specified in paragraph (1), and in effect as of such date, shall remain in effect until terminated in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(4).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENTITY.—The term "entity" means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means a person that is not a United States person.

(3) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means a person that is a United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

(4) PERSON.—The term "person" means an individual or entity.

(5) PUBLIC CORRUPTION.—The term "public corruption" means the unlawful exercise of entrusted public power for private gain, including by bribery, nepotism, fraud, or embezzlement.

## SEC. 1284. JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF KLEPTOCRACY.

(a) FORFEITED PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

### "§ 988. Accounting of certain forfeited property

"(a) ACCOUNTING.—The Attorney General shall make available to the public an accounting of any property relating to foreign government corruption that is forfeited to the United States under section 981 or 982.

"(b) FORMAT.—The accounting described under subsection (a) shall be published on the website of the Department of Justice in a format that includes the following:

"(1) A heading as follows: 'Assets stolen from the people of \_\_\_\_\_ and recovered by the United States', the blank space being filled with the name of the foreign government that is the target of corruption.

"(2) The total amount recovered by the United States on behalf of the foreign people that is the target of corruption at the time when such recovered funds are deposited into the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund or the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

"(c) UPDATED WEBSITE.—The Attorney General shall update the website of the Department of Justice to include an accounting of any new property relating to foreign government corruption that has been forfeited to the United States under section 981 or 982